

Correspondence.

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OUR WORCESTER LETTER.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—It affords me a great deal of pleasure to write for the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, again, after a long silence.

Mr. William A. Lynde, of Boston, could not come to Worcester to preach to us Sunday forenoon, the 9th ult., so Mr. J. P. Marsh, who lives near the former city, preached for him. We were exceedingly well pleased with his sermon, and our prayer-meeting, in the evening, was a pleasure to us as usual.

Prof. Job Turner was expected to conduct a religious service before the deaf-mutes of this city Wednesday evening, the 12th ult., at All Saints' Chapel, but something prevented him from coming to Worcester, so we were disappointed in not seeing him. I hope he may have a better chance to come here some other time.

Wednesday forenoon, the 12th ult., your correspondent took the train for Marlboro, for the purpose of paying his little family a visit there, stopping over night. Thursday afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, he took the train for Boston, where he left for Salem at 3:15 p. m., and he paid a short visit to his friends, Hardy P. and Henry A. Chapman, with whom he stopped over night, and with whom he had a delightful time. At 4:45, Friday evening, he took the night train for Gardiner, Maine, (his birth-place) and arrived there at 2:30 a. m. He then went to Evans' Hotel, where he sat by the fire till 5:30, when he went up to his old friend, Mr. Charles A. Robbins' residence. The folks were very glad to see him again, and tried to do all they could to entertain him during his visit. Sunday afternoon, he went over to the New Mills, to give Mrs. Esther A. Richards, a deaf-mute lady, a call, but she was not at home, for she was in Richmond, Maine, keeping house for a gentleman and his wife. Mrs. Richards is a cousin of Mr. Wm. H. Green, secretary of the Massachusetts Christian Union, of this city, and is a widow, and has one little girl that can hear. The correspondent then went to Mr. John Burnham's residence to see if his son, Chas. W. Burnham, who is a semi-mute, was at home, but he was out to his grandfather's in Litchfield, a few miles from Gardiner. At last he went over to Mr. Augustus Page's, and had the pleasure of meeting him again, and of conversing with him for about two hours. Mr. Page was brother to Roscoe G. Page, a deaf-mute, who was a member of the National Deaf-Mute College for about three years. He was a highly intelligent gentleman, and was taken away by death in the fall of 1875. He was an old classmate of the correspondent. Tuesday morning, Dec. 18th, he went up to Augusta by rail, and stayed there some two hours. He called to see Mr. William Scoles, a deaf-mute, at his workshop for a few minutes. He was in very good spirits, and is a "smart" workman. Then the correspondent walked two miles to Hallowell, where he stayed at his friend's all night. He went to see his father's and mother's graves there. Wednesday morning he started for Gardiner, in the dummy car, and stayed there till Friday afternoon at 2:45, when he went to Portland, where he arrived about six o'clock p. m., and where he had to stay in the depot till two o'clock in the morning when he started for Boston, where he arrived about 7:30 a. m. He called to see his cousin, Rev. Howard C. Dunham, in Boston, after which he made a little call on Mr. Geo. A. Holmes, President of the Worcester Society, at the Registry of Deeds Office, Boston. He then went to Marlboro, in the afternoon, to see his family, and stayed there till Monday morning, when he came home by stage. His wife, child, and his wife's father came to this city the same afternoon.

The city of Gardiner was incorporated in the year 1850. It is considered a very pleasant place, and it is in quite a flourishing condition. It contains about five thousand inhabitants, and has over ninety stores and about nine churches. It is situated on the Kennebec river, and has a splendid steamer, called "The Star of the East," which runs between Boston and the Kennebec in summer. The boat was built in New York, in 1866, and is commanded by Captain Jason Collins, of Gardiner. There is a large number of saw mills in that city.

Mr. Parcells, of this city, who was a former member of the New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, went to Norwich, Conn., the 10th inst., to work for a week or two, as he was sent for there.

At the quarterly meeting held at the deaf-mutes' Hall, Wednesday evening, December 19th, Mr. Geo. A. Holmes, of Boston, Mr. David White, formerly of this city, and Mr. J. T. Parcells, of this city, Robert D. Livingston, of Boston, Herman Erbe, of Connecticut, and Amos Smith of New Hampshire, Misses Alice Houghton and Addie V. Joslin, of this city, Lizzie Lake and Ella J. Soper, of Lowell, Messrs. Green, Howe and Parcells, "Clowns," Mr. Livingston, "Devil," Mr. Erbe, "Paddy," Mr. Smith, "Fool," Misses Lake and Soper, "Ghosts," Miss Houghton, "Night Star," Miss Joslin, "Unknown." They continued playing together for two hours or so, and then took off their costumes. Mr. D. B. Howe sold peanuts, pop corn and oranges to those who wanted them. About 11 o'clock p. m. nearly all the deaf-mutes went to the Holly Tree Inn to have some refreshments, and before supper, Mr. Holmes, the president of the society here, and others offered several good toasts. Before they all left the Hall Messrs. Wm. H. Green and D. B. Howe, managers of the society, told them that they hoped there would be a better party on the 22d of February, 1879. They enjoyed playing, dancing, conversing, &c., till morning. At 12 o'clock a. m. Mr. Parcells pulled a piece of white cloth from a nice picture frame of "Happy New Year," which was a "wish" to all. There were about forty-two deaf-mutes, and twenty-five speaking persons in the Hall. The president of the society received a nice chromo, "Home, Sweet Home," which was framed from Mr. Parcells, by finding his name on a piece of paper in something, perhaps in a box or a hat, and was much pleased with it.

Tuesday morning, January 1st, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. D. B. Howe, Messrs. Hardy P. and Henry A. Chapman, Derby and Newhall took dinner with us, and we had a good time with them.

DANIEL W. CARY.

Worcester, Mass., Jan. 15, 1878.

NATIONAL DEAF-MUTE COLLEGE NOTES.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—Several of the students went to the President's levee, held on the 15th inst. When our turn came to be introduced to President Hayes we handed to the introducer our card bearing the words "Student of the National Deaf-Mute College." After the hand shake with the President we next came to Mrs. Hayes, and what might have proved an awkward scene was averted by her quick wit. Having left our card with the master of the Executive Mansion we had none to offer the mistress, and when the gentleman, who acted as our introducer, waited to hear our name we could only shake our head, with one finger on an ear, but hearing and seeing nothing. He bent his head nearer and nearer until he almost touched our lips. We tried in vain to make him understand our condition, but Mrs. Hayes saw the situation at a glance and came quickly with a smile to our rescue, holding out her hand. The students attracted a great deal of attention there, not by their signs, for they knew better than to use their arms in that way at such a gathering of the elite, but no sooner had we entered the Red Room than we were addressed in the finger language, by persons, who, until that moment, were perfect strangers to us.

One student was introduced to the Russian Minister, who seemed to take much interest in anything that related to the deaf and dumb. While we were having a *tele a tele* in writing with Mrs. Myra Gaines, the widow of the late General Gaines, quite a large crowd collected around us, and the promenade was broken up for the time being. A Sophomore, who felt the dawn of manhood, upon his upper lip, told President Hayes in writing that he admired his Southern policy, and that he might count on his vote the next time he wanted to be elected. The President seemed to be much amused, and showed what we wrote to the gentlemen around him.

We had been at one of ex-President Grant's receptions, and the contrast between him and President Hayes was very marked. The latter wore no gloves, neither did his wife, but the former is said to have worn out ten pairs of gloves at one reception. In shaking hands with him, we felt as if we had an automaton to deal with, so cold and unmovable did he look, while President Hayes has a warm grip of the hand, and a smile for everybody.

Messrs. Jackson and Donnelly were surprised, in the course of the evening, to meet the sister of a deaf-mute whom they knew, named Mr. Cooper, of Watertown, N. Y.

J. A. P., a junior select, persists in calling himself a select junior.

A Freshman to a Sophomore: "What did you call me a blockhead for?" "Because I always call things by their right names" was the crushing reply.

Job Turner arrived here last week, hale and hearty. On Friday evening he delivered to us what was called a "familiar lecture." It was a rambling discourse, touching on whatever subjects the lecturer's fancy led him to, intermingled with a few spicy stories and personal reminiscences. He had the rare faculty of making us laugh while he, himself, was as serious as a sphinx. We could not decide which the most to laugh at, his stories or his manner of rendering them. Mr. Turner is going on a long tour in the South and will not be back at the North until next spring, at which time we hope he will stop and give us another call.

The lecturing season of this college was opened on the 11th inst., by Prof. Hotchkiss, and a fair opening it was, judging from the deep interest with which the students looked at the lecturer from beginning to end. His subject was the Origin of the Drama. We all thought that the end came too soon.

The other day a sapient and dignified Senior suddenly came to the floor in seating himself, whereupon a wicked Sophomore called out: "O what a fall was there, my countrymen."

A belligerent Prop. had a dream, the other night, in which he struck an imaginary antagonist, but in so doing he struck against the side of a bureau with so much violence as to draw the blood from his clenched hand. He has got cured of his fighting propensities.

There was talk last year of getting up a boat club in this college, but for some reason or other the idea has been abandoned. It may, however, be revived at some future day. Before the matter had been entirely dropped Henry A. Chapman, a former student, engraved and drew up, in a very handsome style, a record for the constitution of the club. It is a present of which any society might be proud. It will be framed and hung up in the new room of the Reading Club. The thanks of the students are due to Mr. Chapman.

STUDENT.

NEWS FROM ROCHESTER.

DEAR JOURNAL.—Your correspondent is happy to take an opportunity to send you a few items from the Western New York Institution, and will try hereafter to keep your readers informed by an occasional letter.

To the number of the pupils published in the JOURNAL of two weeks ago four or five have been added, a few others are expected soon, and accommodations have been provided for them.

A nice, new, brick building of four stories has been added to the block of buildings which we occupy and is ready for use.

The health of the pupils is excellent. Fred Wynkoop, (whose mute aunt, Mrs. William S. Smith, resides in Salem, Oregon), has been very sick with a high fever for nearly two months, but under the watchful care of his mother and an experienced and efficient nurse he has rallied, and is rapidly recovering. He was in poor health when he came to the institution; hence his severe sickness.

John Carlin, Esq., of New York, who had been engaged in painting for some time at Utica, took up his headquarters in this city last November, and with great labor and skill, produced a painting of the "Lower Falls" of the Genesee River. The painting was pronounced by all who saw it wonderfully natural and beautiful. It promises to command a high price, and is a most exquisite work of art.

Mr. Carlin was called back to New York just after the holidays, by a letter from a wealthy gentleman, inviting him to portray the likeness of his dead child.

He called at the institution several times and we all enjoyed his genial visits very much. He considered our school system a correct one and was much pleased with its successful operation, notwithstanding contrary rumors published in the JOURNAL and *Mirror* by writers who had not taken the pains to inform themselves; like two ladies who were conducted into one of our school-rooms by a teacher, and the books which the pupils use being shown them, one of the ladies said: "Why, I thought the scholars used raised letters; and like a visitor who once called at a certain institution, and asked one of the teachers if the mutes were learning to hear. These persons all evidently thought their criticisms showed considerable smartness. Let all who can stop at Rochester make a thorough inspection of this school and judge for themselves. We welcome all heartily and cordially.

We were attracted yesterday by men wading and dragging the Erie canal, near the river dam, for the body of a

missing man. It is thought that their search has been of no avail and that the unfortunate man, who was deranged, will not be found.

The weather for the past week has been remarkably mild and exhilarating, with glorious sunshine and brilliant moonlight, but with no sleighing or skating. We all seem to enjoy it, except the ice dealers, who must be pulling their hair as if in despair.

The heavy, warm rains of yesterday remind us of those of last April and May. Perhaps the clerk of the weather may have mistaken the winter for summer and is going to send us our snows in June.

Pop corn and checkers are all the rage among the Rochester pupils in leisure moments.

Most of the old New York graduates in this city are having hard times like many others, not mutes, because of the lack of steady work, but anticipate better luck in the spring, and, like our old friend in the story, they are "waiting for something to turn up."

Yours respectfully,
SIDNEY HERBERT HOWARD.
Rochester, Jan. 21, 1878.

HOW TO BE HAPPY.

Every person must have observed how much happier and more beloved some persons are than others. There are some persons whom you always love to be with. They are happy themselves, and they make you happy.

No person can be happy without friends. The heart is formed for love, and cannot be happy without giving and receiving affection. But you cannot receive affection unless you will also give it. You cannot find others to love you unless you will also love them. Love is only to be obtained by giving love in return. Hence the importance of cultivating a cheerful and obliging disposition. You cannot be happy without it. I have sometimes heard a girl say, "I know that I am very unpopular at school." Now this is a plain confession that she is very disobliging and unamiable in her disposition. If your companions do not love you it is your own fault. They cannot help loving you if you will be kind and friendly. If you are not loved, it is good evidence that you do not deserve to be loved. It is true that a sense of duty may, at times, render it necessary for you to do that which will be displeasing to your companions. But if it is seen that you have a selfishly selfish, that you are willing to make sacrifices of your own personal convenience to promote the happiness of your associates, you will never be in want of friends. You must not regard it as your misfortune that others do not love you, but your fault. It is not beauty, it is not wealth that will give you friends. Your heart must glow with kindness, if you would attract to yourself the esteem and affection of those by whom you are surrounded.

You are little aware how much the happiness of your whole life depends upon the cultivation of an affectionate and obliging disposition. If you will adopt the resolution that you will confer favors whenever you have an opportunity, you will certainly be surrounded by ardent friends. I will give you some infallible rules.

Do all in your power to make others happy. Be willing to make sacrifices of your own convenience that you may promote the happiness of others.

This is the way to make friends, and the only way. When you are playing with your brothers and sisters at home, be always ready to give them more than their share of privileges. Manifest an obliging disposition and they cannot but regard you with affection. In all your intercourse with others, at home or abroad, let these feelings influence you, and you will receive a rich reward.

JAMES W. STEPHENS.
NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1878.

A GALLANT DEAF-MUTE.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—Happening upon the *British Workman*, 1866, I found the following narrative of a noble and brave deaf-mute, and thought proper to furnish it to the JOURNAL, in extenso. I hope that others may draw moral influences therefrom:

"There is in Dundee, a young man named Alexander Ferguson, an orphan son of a Strathardle mason, who, although deprived of the powers of speech, possesses an extraordinary power of swimming. This talent he has turned to good account.

When a mere lad he was taught to swim by the Hawhill weavers, and when only ten years of age, he was instrumental in saving a boy from drowning at Magdalen Point. Six lives have by this brave deaf-mute been saved from watery graves, and this Per-

He now wears the Rescue Medal of the "Forth Swimming Club, and Humane Society," which he highly prizes. In 1864 an interesting public meeting was held, at which various presents were given to Ferguson, one of them being handed to him by Alexander Robertson, a little boy, four years of age, who had been rescued by him from a watery grave.

We strongly advise that all boys be taught to swim. If a deaf and dumb working man has been the honored instrument of saving six lives from drowning, how many valuable lives might yearly be saved, if the art of swimming were universally cultivated?"

Yours respectfully,
T. A. F.

New York, Jan. 22, 1878.

A GLANCE AT HOMES.

The art of living together happily is greatly promoted by an habitual care of the little words and acts practiced from day to day.

An economy of "Thou shalt" and "thou shalt not" would not unfrequently be wise, for it is an undoubted fact that adults quite naturally grow irritable under the imperative mood, and few younger natures are profitably disciplined by too much of it. We often observe that the most violent side of nature in persons of mature years as well as in children is called out by the unkind, harsh, controlling spirit governing it. It was once held by nearly all religious denominations that a fierce struggle with Apollyon awaited even the purest human soul before it could be at peace with God, and enter upon its rights and true relation with Him. And it sometimes seems as if the husband or wife at the head of some households regard their position like this, and feel that battles of contention will only naturally add to future domestic felicity and success.

Theodore Parker once said, and wisely, too, that men and women, and especially young people, do not know that it takes years to marry completely two hearts, even of the most loving and well sorted. Marriage is gradual, a fraction of us at a time.

Young people marry their opposites in temper and general character, and such a marriage is commonly a good match. Habitual exchange of the little courtesies of life are never unimportant, never unacceptable, are always gratefully received, they cost nothing and benefit much. Husband and wife should make an effort at gentleness and deportment, suavity of manner and courtesy of expression toward each other rather than to those outside of the home circle, who have no special claim upon them except "good will to men," and who are, sometimes, never seen again.

Fault-finding is an apple of discord in multitudes of families; there seems to be acid in each remark they originate, and their whole nature is a chronic smart. Their adjectives are of a sweeping character, and are not used to modify the good substantives of home, but to enlarge the contentious phrases that make the daily jarring sentence that should be omitted. But we think, from observation, that this complaining, fault-finding trait does not assume these gigantic proportions of enormity at once, but by slow degrees and daily practice. Let every person of intelligence, refinement and culture bear in mind that in living together with others pleasantly and happily, it is of essential importance to practice the virtues of uniform gentleness, deference and courtesy, remembering that one of the most cardinal points in the proportions of domestic enjoyment and of family happiness is to cultivate self-sacrifice; for it is this which kindles it in those for whom the sacrifice is made, and always, everywhere, the noblest heart in every household gives to the others the first choice and leaves the others the best places and best things, and, when this beautiful spirit is wedded in both, a foundation for a happy home is made. First the bud and then the rose—an acorn then the oak; the sun and shower upon them fill them with unfolding growth and beauty.

Mrs. J. L. Atwood.

IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

The title of this subject is either related or closely connected with the little word *if*. This relation may be illustrated in the following proportion: If: It might have been parent—offspring. That is to say the existence of it might have been all depends on *if* or some other word, or words bearing a similar idea. We shall soon see if there is any truth in such a statement. Before discussing the subject, we should say *if* had much to do with the world's history—has turned the helm of nations, has altered the course of languages and laws. Had the Per-

sians won Marathon all Europe might have been Asiatic; Greek and Roman grandeur might never have attained the perfection it had: in short, Rome might never have played so important a part on the stage of the world, and never would the auditorium have been filled with such a host of admiring and awed spectators.

The Battle of Tours had also a similar result on the history of the world. Had Charles Martel with his European hosts been defeated, Islam and not Christianity would have been an institution in Europe, and probably also in America: that is, if Mohammedanism had not cast a barrier in the way to discoveries. And later still, if there had not been a Battle of Hastings, or if there had been a Battle of Hastings in which the Norman Duke, William, had lost and Harold won, what would have been the destiny of Great Britain? I refer particularly to the course the language of the English speaking race would have taken—no, I should not say English speaking; for how do we know that our language would be as we have it, when Norman influence would never have been felt within the realms of old Albion? And, undoubtedly, to-day, Gothic would be the predominant and vernacular language of the British Isles as well as of her foreign possessions which dot the globe, and enable Great Britain to boast that on her dominions "the sun never sets." But, still, we are in doubt as to whether Great Britain would have acquired her extensive territories if she had remained Saxon. The Saxons and Normans were unhesitatingly different in their characters, and if no such huge catastrophe as the battle of Hastings had occurred the inhabitants of England, at this day, might not have exerted such mighty influence upon the destinies of nations.

Had the Norman never trod English soil, no French manners and customs would have been so extensively introduced: the Anglo-Saxon tongue would have retained its inflections; Latin and French words would not have constituted so important a part of our language, and the old Saxon would have retained its simplicity, though it is hard to say whether its purity would have rendered it a better coin for circulation than the present alloyed tongue in which we speak. Having now arrived at and discussed the last figure in the great sum of what might have been, we obtain the following result:

"Of all the sad words of tongue and pen,
The saddest are these, 'It might have been.'"

J. T. E.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS.

Last November Daniel W. Cary was elected Chairman of the Committee on Christmas Tree, and Henry M. Howe, of this city, Secretary. Misses Houghton and Joslin, of this city, were appointed committee on Christmas Tree. The chairman appointed D. B. Howe, of this city to be "Santa Claus," and Messrs. H. M. Howe and Parcells, of this city, to distribute the presents. Mr. Knight, an old deaf-mute gentleman, of West Boylston, sent two bags of nice evergreens to our society, and Mr. Parcells worked on them for several days. The evergreens were 337 feet in length, and the hall was tastefully decorated with them. A large picture of the American Asylum was handsomely clothed with evergreens, and looked quite beautiful. "Merry Christmas," which was handsomely lettered by Mr. Parcells, was put on a large picture frame, and hung on the wall opposite the pulpit. A beautiful tree was placed on the platform and heavily laden with nice presents, consisting of picture frames, card frames, cards, handkerchiefs, hanging baskets and other articles too numerous to mention. Before the presents were distributed, Mr. Henry Fairman, a deaf-mute of Hartford, made a few remarks to the mutes, and then offered prayer, after which Rev. M. Phillip, pastor of the Plymouth Church of this city, made a prayer. Nineteen deaf-mutes and twenty-five speaking persons were present, and were exceedingly pleased with everything. About two o'clock p. m. we all went home.

Mr. D. B. Howe gave his mother a barrel of flour for a Christmas present. She was surprised as well as pleased to receive it.

On the night of December 31st the members of the "Massachusetts Deaf-Mute Christian Union" had a grand Masquerade Party and Love at their Hall in Gorbham's Block, and enjoyed themselves very well. Eleven masked mutes, Messrs. Wm. H. Green, D. B. Howe, C. E. Knight, Tillinghast, of New Bedford, and nearly all the deaf-mutes of this city were present, and talked about important affairs belonging to the society. Everything

seemed more satisfactory. I was not present.

Mr. Geo. A. Holmes, of Boston, preached to the Worcester deaf-mutes Sunday forenoon, Dec. 23d, Mr. Geo. B. Keniston, of Everett, Sunday forenoon, Dec. 30th, and Mr. Samuel Rowe, of West Buxford, Sunday forenoon, Jan. 13th. Their sermons were all excellent, and we enjoyed them exceedingly. Our prayer-meetings were successful as usual.

Mr. Wm. H. Green, secretary of the mute society in this city, went out of town, on the 1st inst., and is expected home soon.

The Worcester *Spy* of the 12th inst. says: "People in Maine are beginning to think that the State ought to have a deaf and dumb institution of her own, inasmuch as there are between 60 and 70 deaf-mutes under school age in the State. During the past year 42 of these children received instruction at the Asylum in Hartford, Conn., and 12 in other institutions, their tuition reaching the large sum of \$9,323, and a like sum has been paid out each successive year for about sixty years.

A new, instructive and amusing game called, "Logomachy" or War of Words, is considered a good one for the deaf and dumb. It is published by F. A. Wright, Cincinnati, O., and it costs only fifty cents. Every deaf-mute should have one, and no doubt would find it of much benefit to them. It would be better for one to play that game at home, evenings, than to go out on the street like a loafer.

A week ago last Friday it snowed hard here, and the snow was deep enough for sleighing, but soon the sleighing became poor. Monday morning, the 4th inst., it snowed, turning to rain, and walking was very bad. Last week, it was very cold for several days, but now we are having more comfortable weather.

Mr. Levi A. Lester, a deaf-mute, of Providence, R. I., was in this city, the 31st ult., and presented our society with four good books. Our hearty thanks are due him for them.

DANIEL W. CARY.

Death of Jeremiah W. Conklin.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26th, 1878.

MY DEAR RIDER.—I write in haste to tell you of the great sorrow that has befallen us.

This morning Dr. Peet received a telegram from Huntington, L. I., stating that Jeremiah W. Conklin died yesterday, funeral to-morrow, (Tuesday), at the residence of his brother, William Conklin. Thus we have lost our oldest and one of the most efficient and beloved of our teachers.

About two weeks ago he began to feel unwell, but did not himself attach serious importance to it. The physician, however, pronounced it remittent fever, and advised entire cessation from work. He was confined to his room for a few days and then, by the advice of his friends and physician, consented to take a few weeks' vacation. Accordingly last Friday morning he set off for his brother's home, on Long Island, under the care of one of his fellow teachers, Mr. E. H. Currier, who saw him safely to his destination. Since then we heard no more of him till the sad news of his death came to-day. The disease was found to be a combination of remittent fever and bronchitis, and he was threatened with pneumonia.

He had been over forty years a teacher here, and was regarded as one of the best teachers for elementary classes in the country.

A memorial service will be held in honor of Mr. Conklin in our chapel next Sunday afternoon.

In sorrowful haste. J. W. E.

AN ACCIDENT—A LECTURE.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 24, 1878.

EDITOR JOURNAL.—It gives me much pleasure to write you a little news for your paper.

Saturday night the 12th inst., John Mulvey, a deaf-mute boy, 15 years old, was sent up into the hay-loft of Philip Duffee, of 68 Hampden Street, Boston Highland, with a hatchet, to open a bale of hay. After doing the work assigned to him, he carelessly threw the hatchet out of the window of the loft across the street. A boy named Edward Purcell was passing on the other side of the street at the time, and was struck by the implement, the blow cutting a deep gash in the boy's forehead. Purcell was sent to the City Hospital, where he now is.

Last Wednesday night Professor Ralph H. Atwood, of Newburyport, delivered a very good lecture on "Mary, Queen of Scots" before a large deaf-mute audience at Boylston Hall. At the close of his lecture, they applauded him by clapping their hands and waving their handkerchiefs.

Yours sincerely,

SWEET LEMON.

(Continued from first page.)

"Then let your sentimental elucidations rest for the present, and permit me to remind you that it is considerably past 10 o'clock. Time and tide wait for no man," it is said. Neither do coaches, as you last week learned to your cost."

"So late!" said he, looking at his watch.

"Come, Lizzie, walk with me down to the cross-roads."

"To carry your luggage, sir?"

"Of a verity, no! This time Tom will get the porter's shilling. I ask you to go solely for the pleasure of your company. The day is fine, the path to the cross-roads pleasant, and if you enjoy a morning walk, why not show yourself charitably inclined by going along with me?"

I assented to Mr. Graham's request from a latent wish to remain with him till the latest moment, and also (shall I confess it?) with a feeling of malicious pleasure in showing my newly fledged independence to the Smiths. Indeed I was fully determined that their guardianship of my person and property should be only nominal during the remaining twelve months of my minority.

Time brings me to another fair autumnal evening. My year of study is closed. This very day I am twenty-one and literally my own sole mistress.

As just one year ago, I sit in the old familiar room, with Mr. and Mrs. Smith and Lizzie; and as then, thought weaves in my brain its many-threaded mystic web. But now, grave memory retires, and bright hope beckons me on within the flowery portals of the future.

As just one year ago, Tom brings the letters from the evening mail, and as then, there is a message from Weld Graham. But the letter is not like the previous one, addressed to Mr. Smith. Neither can Mrs. Smith nor Lizzie claim it. They nor you, reader, have no right or title to its contents, and only a clause will be transcribed for your edification.

Thus it reads: "In our married life, I intend that you shall, as now, hold your property independent of my control, even to the smallest fraction of your portion of the Broken Shilling."

Interesting Service at St. Paul's Church, Detroit, Mich.

(From the Detroit Free Press, Jan. 16, 1878.)

Very interesting services were held last evening at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and were conducted by Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., rector of St. Ann's Church, New York, and general manager of the Church Mission to Deaf-mutes. He was assisted by Rev. Mr. Mann, a deaf-mute deacon of the Episcopal Church, and Rev. Dr. Stocking, of Grace Church. Bishop McCoskry, Rev. George Worthington, Rev. S. B. Carpenter, and Rev. J. T. Webster were present and a large audience.

After the usual opening services of a week day religious meeting, the sacrament of holy baptism was administered to an infant and to its mother, both deaf-mutes, Rev. Dr. Stocking reading the service and Rev. Dr. Gallaudet repeating it by the sign language to the recipients. Thus the simple, yet sublime, service was participated in by all present, and it was perhaps an experience never before enjoyed by them. The eager earnestness with which the mother watched the lightning-like movements of Dr. Gallaudet's fingers and the apparently happy promptness with which she responded for herself and child was a picture not soon to be forgotten.

After the baptismal service Rev. Dr. Gallaudet briefly explained how the sign language is not merely the commitment to memory—parrot-like—of a lot of words, but is a system of finding the way to the minds of deaf-mutes and of rendering to the eyes of the pupils by signs the meaning of sentences, phrases and words in the same manner that sound acts upon the ears and minds of persons not afflicted with loss of hearing and speech. He spoke of the establishment of the first institute for deaf-mutes at Hartford in April, 1817, by his own father, who was assisted by Laurent Clerc, and added that there are now forty or fifty such institutions in this country. Of the object of the Church Mission for Deaf-mutes he said it was for the purpose of teaching and helping them after they had left the regular institutes of learning.

At the close of Dr. Gallaudet's remarks Rev. Mr. Mann interpreted in the sign language, "Nearer My God to Thee," his interpretation being wonderfully graphic and graceful. It was a performance, the full effect of which can only be realized by seeing it.

Arden Nelson, a negro, was hanged at Plymouth, N. C., Jan. 19, for the murder of G. A. Webb last April.

The Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

(From the Council Bluffs Nonpareil, Jan. 17th.)

One of the highest duties of civilized society is the care of its members who are deprived either by nature or accident of the powers of mind or body necessary for the enjoyment of existence, especially through the mediumship of the senses of hearing or sight. The one is lost to all the beauties of nature, and the other to the means of communication with their fellow men, unless some system is provided whereby they can learn how to receive ideas from others and impart their own. The institution of the deaf and dumb is a great philanthropic duty which the people of Iowa fully realize, and they do not shrink from the responsibility which it imposes. They have undertaken the work of educating this unfortunate class according to the most improved methods which the existence of the past has devised. Their institution for this purpose is located in this city and was built in 1870, or the main building and east wing were completed in that year. The contract was let in 1868 to Wm. R. Craig of Nebraska City, and the work was commenced that fall under the supervision of Mr. William Ward, the architect. For the location of this institution here, the Legislature appropriated \$125,000, and with it grounds were purchased and a building erected which was looked upon with pride not only by our citizens, but was regarded as an honor to the State. In November, 1869, it was first occupied for the purpose for which it was built. Prior to that time the school of instruction was at Iowa City from which place Mr. B. Talbot, the present Superintendent, came bringing with him the teachers and ninety-one pupils. The number steadily increased from that time and when the fire occurred in February, 1876, there were one hundred and fifty-three in attendance. These, before that disaster, were all accommodated in a most comfortable manner, but after it occurred many of them had to be sent to their homes, as there were not sufficient facilities in the other buildings connected with the institution to afford them the proper care. The machine shop was converted into a school, and a wooden structure was built near by in order to increase the accommodations. This was necessary as no part of the main building or east wing could be utilized. The fire had left only the bare walls of the splendid structure standing.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, the superintendent and teachers, as well as the pupils who were allowed to remain, cheerfully put up with the difficulties under which they labored, and continued their work without a murmur. At the time of this great disaster which so seriously affected the institution, the foundation walls of the west wing had been laid, and the contractors, J. & C. P. Wickham, commenced work on the superstructure as early as possible in the spring, in hopes of having it completed in October. In this they would doubtless have succeeded had it not been for the tornado, which unroofed it and caused a partial destruction of the walls. To repair the damage occasioned considerable delay, and cost, according to the statement of the architect, Mr. Ward, \$2,257.50. This tornado also did considerable damage to the walls of the burnt portion, and parts of them were blown down in places, notwithstanding the utmost precaution had been taken to shore them up.

The new wing was at last finished, and as soon as possible the girls of the institution were transferred thereto, while the boys remained in the quarters provided in the machine-shop building, an arrangement which is in force at the present time, as we found on Thursday last, when in company with Mr. Thomas Officer, Mr. N. P. Dodge, Hon. Geo. F. Wright and Representatives Carson and Clayton, we visited the place and had the pleasure of examining with them its condition and workings. We were welcomed by the Superintendent, Mr. Talbot, who, with his accustomed courtesy, tendered to us every facility to become thoroughly informed not only in reference to matters and things pertaining to the buildings and grounds, but also as to the methods of instruction employed.

We were first conducted to the class-room, where Mr. John A. Gillespie was teaching a number of pupils the system of visible speech introduced in this country by Prof. Graham Bell. In the exercises of this class we became much interested, and in fact surprised at the progress the scholars were making in learning to make the elementary sounds of spoken language and combine them in the pronunciation of words. The system has been

taught in the Institute only about two months, and there are pupils in Mr. Gillespie's class who were born deaf and never heard a distinct sound in their lives, who can now pronounce words with a clearness of expression, which enables one to understand them without difficulty.

To explain the method by which this system is taught so that it could be properly understood is a difficult task, and one which we will not attempt in its details. It is based upon the fact that every elementary sound of spoken language requires a certain distinctive position and movement of the organs of speech to produce it. The pupil is taught these and given to understand that by so doing he can express his thoughts and wishes and be understood. By a close attention to how he uses his own vocal organs he can tell when another is speaking what he means from the position and movements of the tongue, lips, etc. In Europe the system has been in use for a number of years and there demonstrated to be entirely practical. In this country its introduction is of a recent date, but it is meeting with much favor, and promises to be a valuable feature in the education of mutes who possess even an average degree of intelligence. Mr. Gillespie is succeeding admirably in developing the voices of the scholars who attend his department, and he is certainly entitled to great credit for his indefatigable efforts. After leaving Mr. Gillespie's schools, the senior class, taught by Mr. John A. Kennedy, the members of which have been in the institute nearly seven years—the prescribed limit of the course, was visited. The proficiency to which the persons had attained was most gratifying. They were all able to read readily and write well, besides possessing a fair knowledge of geography, history and arithmetic.

The other classes under Ellen J. Israel, Ella A. Brown and Mrs. Gillespie, were also visited and the exercises gave evidence of the zeal and ability of these ladies in imparting instructions under such difficult circumstances. The schools presided over by Mr. Edwin Southwick and Mr. C. S. Zarbough, both of whom are themselves deaf and dumb, are held in the machine shop. The progress of the scholars there was as marked as we found them elsewhere and their recitations, conducted in their peculiar manner, were very interesting.

In all the schools two things were particularly noticeable. First the zeal of the scholars in gaining knowledge and second, the contented and pleasant expression on the countenances of nearly every one indicating that they were happy and satisfied with their surroundings. This speaks volumes in praise of the management and all persons connected with the Institution, and no greater evidence of their efficiency is necessary that can be seen in the countenances and observed in the actions of the children, of which there are now in attendance one hundred. There are accommodations for about twenty more, but even this slight addition would be very perceptible in the dining room which is now considerably crowded.

Order and cleanliness are observable in every part of the building, or more properly buildings. The dining room was a model of neatness, and in the sleeping apartments everything was in the most tidy condition, showing that the matrons, Mrs. Swan and her assistant, Mrs. Willard, are careful in attending to their duties.

We had the pleasure of seeing the entire school at dinner, and from the excellent variety which was served indicated that as a purchaser of the necessities of life Mr. Taylor, the Steward, is the right man in the right place. The children partook of their repast with a relish that showed that they enjoyed it and their behavior was praiseworthy.

There are connected with this Institution a cabinet shop, W. W. Douglass foreman; a shoe shop, August Heinze foreman, and a mattress shop and broom factory, Mr. C. H. W. Brown as foreman. In these shops such of the children as exhibit a mechanical taste or ability are allowed to learn trades. There are some of them who are making fine progress and are turning out some very good work.

The dressmaking department is under the management of Marion S. Coe and during the past year has turned out work to the value of one hundred and fifty dollars.

The financial condition of the institution, as shown by the report of the Superintendent compares favorably with previous exhibits notwithstanding the last year was an abnormal one, requiring an extraordinary outlay. The aim of the managers of the institution has always been to provide at once lib-

erally and economically, and it is admitted that they have done well and managed the finances in a careful and satisfactory manner. The total receipts during the past fiscal year were \$69,941.97 and the total disbursements were \$85,783.44, leaving a balance on hand on the 1st of October of \$4,158.53.

There are in the State about one thousand deaf and dumb children, and as has been before stated the facilities are extremely limited, for even the small number now there and hence, the necessity for re-building the burnt portion at an early moment as possible is a pressing one. The walls as they now stand as well as the foundations can be utilized and the expense of rebuilding will not be great. The trustees, as can be seen by their report, are of the opinion that it will not cost over \$66,500, and recommend that that amount be appropriated by the Legislature this winter. In their report they say that "the work of restoring these burnt buildings should be commenced at once; every month's delay only swells the loss already too severe."

The walls, which stood so firmly and in line for weeks after the fire, are gradually yielding to the force of the elements. Thousands of dollars have already through this cause melted away, which the fire left unharmed. The work of disintegration and destruction is still going on with steady and unceasing step. Is it not the dictate of wisdom to arrest it as speedily as possible? The loss by the fire was a terrible calamity? It was sudden and overwhelming; the work of a few short hours, which the hand of man seemed powerless to arrest. But this further disintegration, this more gradual wearing away and crumbling of the walls is, if possible, more heart sickening, because it is within the scope of man's power to check it.

It is hoped the Legislature will act in this matter as soon as possible and make the desired appropriation.

MUTE WORSHIPPERS.

INTERESTING SERVICES AT CHRIST CHURCH YESTERDAY—A SERMON LAST NIGHT BY DR. GALLAUDET, OF NEW YORK.

(From the St. Louis Daily Journal, Jan. 21, 1878.)

Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, rector of St. Ann's Episcopal Church, in New York city, accompanied by Rev. A. W. Mann, of Cleveland, Ohio, arrived in St. Louis yesterday morning in accordance with previous appointment, and were cordially received by the Episcopal clergy of this city. In the afternoon the chapel of Christ Church, at the corner of Thirteenth and Locust streets, contained a large congregation, including about fifty deaf-mutes. A very interesting sermon—simple, yet pointed and effective—was preached especially for the benefit of the mutes. Mr. Mann, who is himself deaf and dumb, delivered the sermon in the sign language, and Dr. Gallaudet interpreted it orally for the edification of those of the congregation who could hear.

On the occasion of Mr. Mann's last visit to St. Louis, December 16th, the Journal gave a full description of his mode of address, and it is therefore needless to repeat it here. The service yesterday was very impressive, and had a marked effect upon the congregation.

In the evening there was an unusually large congregation at Christ Church, the mutes occupying the seats in front, near the altar. Bishop Robertson, Dr. Gallaudet, Rev. A. W. Mann, Rev. Mr. Betts and Dr. Schuyler, rector of Christ Church, were present and all participated in the service. Dr. Gallaudet, who is blessed with the powers of speech and hearing, and who is also an adept in the science of the sign language, repeated the words of the ritual as they were conveyed by Mr. Mann to the mutes by means of the sign language. Dr. Gallaudet's interpretation of the music, as rendered by the choir, proved to be a most interesting feature of the service.

At the conclusion of the formal exercises, Dr. Gallaudet addressed the congregation briefly in relation to the work of extending Christianity among the mutes, and explaining the peculiarities of the sign language. It is not, he says, the wish of the Episcopal church to force its forms of worship upon any class of people, but these forms are easily taught to deaf-mutes, and they hope to accomplish much good by shedding the light of the gospel upon this unfortunate class. He thinks it a great blessing that this means has been invented for conveying to the deaf-mutes a knowledge of the word of God.

After the doctor had finished speaking, Mr. Mann, at his solicitation, came forward and sang, in the mute language, the hymn, "Nearer my God to Thee," which was given in a manner so impressive that even those not familiar with the sign language were able

to understand the greater portion of it without the subsequent interpretation. The doctor had previously repeated the Lord's prayer in the sign language, and explained that all the words are not spelled out by means of the alphabet, as many people suppose, but that very many word-signs are employed. These signs are very simple, and convey a clearer idea to the mind of the mute than it would be possible to convey by means of the alphabet. He stated that so familiar are they with these signs, that when speaking, it frequently happens that the English words expressive of the meaning to be conveyed do not occur at all to the speaker's mind.

Bishop Robertson addressed a few words to the congregation, in which he expressed his gratitude that the work of extending Christianity among all classes is progressing so well. He hopes that all Christian people will aid and encourage, so far as may be in their power, the work, so auspiciously begun, of teaching the gospel to this unfortunate class, the deaf and dumb.

Dr. Gallaudet and Mr. Mann are very enthusiastic in the cause, and are accomplishing a good work in the way of organizing missions throughout the United States. The doctor stated to the congregation last night that he is now on a western tour, and came here at the earnest solicitation of Mr. Mann, who has visited St. Louis on two previous occasions. Next Friday will be the first anniversary of Mr. Mann's ordination as a minister, and the event will be appropriately celebrated at his church. The next meeting in St. Louis will be held at Christ church, on the 3d day of March next.

Dr. Gallaudet's father learned the sign language from the Abbe De l'Epee, of Paris, the inventor, and introduced it into America in 1817. The doctor's wife is deaf and dumb, and his mother was also. He leaves St. Louis for home to day.

In the congregation last night were Mrs. Bailey, the "mother" of all the mutes, and the young couple who were married a few days ago.

CONDENSED NEWS.

—Charles H. Brown, a well-known Sandy Hook pilot, residing in Brooklyn, died, on the 19th inst., from an overdose of laudanum.

—The seizures by New York custom house officers Jan. 19th were 2,150 cigars, 102 bundles of cigarettes, and two casks and five demijohns of rum.

—Ten milk-dealers were tried Jan. 19th, in the New York Court of Special Sessions, found guilty of watering milk, and fined various sums from \$15 to \$100 each.

—During the week ending Jan. 19th the police of New York city made 1,418 arrests, and during the same period there were registered 580 births, 131 marriages and 489 deaths.

—While D. Y. Coley, of New York, editor of the Graphic, and his wife, Jenny June, were riding with Mrs. Mary Clemmer, the horses ran away, Mrs. Clemmer jumped from the carriage and was seriously injured.

—Comptroller Kelly, of New York, on the 19th inst., made payments to the following institutions: Nursery and Child's Hospital, for the quarter ending Dec. 31, \$9,143.85; Society for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled, for the same period, \$6,318.49.

—Edward Ivory, aged 14 years, of Poughkeepsie, lately wandered from home with two tramps. One of the tramps had but one arm. The boy had on a good suit of black clothes. They are supposed to be traveling along the line of the Central Railroad.

—At the Raula mines, near Pueblo, Col., a man named Mann, an old prospector, has struck a lode which assays, so say Western reports, \$12,600 in gold and \$1,100 in silver per ton. There is great excitement in camp and everybody is rushing to the scene of the new discovery.

—The ship Midnight, of Boston, Captain Tucker, from New York July 27, 1877, for Yokohama, was abandoned in Banda Sea. Her crew and part of her cargo were saved. She was 838 tons register; built at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1874, and was owned by Henry Hastings & Co., of Boston.

—A despatch to the Reuter Telegraph Company, in London, England, from Cape Town, dated Jan. 1, says that there is a general rising among the Galkas. Martial law has been proclaimed. A severe engagement has taken place at Komgha, in which the British troops were successful. Volunteers are eagerly enrolling.

—The fishing schooner Pow-wow went ashore, on the 2d inst., at Truro Beach. The captain and four seamen were lost. The British schooner Sea Lion was also wrecked there. The crew was saved. The schooner Addie P. Avery, of New Haven, Conn., went ashore at South Truro, and, with her crew, was lost. An unknown schooner went ashore at the same time that the Sea Lion was wrecked. A boat, probably belonging to her, was found on the beach on which were the letters J. G. H., Harbor, N. J. Another unknown schooner was seen, with her masts cast away, just clear of the bar.

—Chicago Times Iowa City special says: "A party of young people who noisily serenaded a young couple living twenty miles north of here obtained an order on Kember, a neighboring saloon keeper, for a keg of beer. They consumed the beer and called for more. The saloon keeper refused, whereupon they attacked him with stones, beat his wife and children, and literally tore his houses to pieces. Kember was fatally injured. Two stepsons of the bride were of the party. Warrants are out for all the parties, and one has been captured."

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STATE OF NEW YORK—SUPREME COURT—OWEGO COUNTY.—WALKER J. GORHAM, Plaintiff, vs. OLIVE GORHAM, Defendant.

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated 8th day of December, 1877.
SMITH & BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Mexico, N. Y.

To OLIVE GORHAM, defendant.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Newton W. Nutting, Oswego County Judge, dated the 21st day of January, 1878, and filed in the office of the clerk of Oswego County, at Oswego, N. Y.

SMITH & BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Mexico, N. Y.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Mortgagee, Margaret C. Frange, of the town of Scirela, Oswego county, N. Y., Mortgagee, Ella M. Fort, of the City of Oswego, N. Y. Mortgage dated 29th day of October, 1874. Mortgage recorded in the Oswego county clerk's office, December 5, 1874, in book of mortgages 103, page 272. Amount originally secured by mortgage \$175, and interest. The amount claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of the first publication hereof is \$176.14. The said mortgage has been duly assigned to and now is owned by Benjamin C. Turner, of Scirela, Oswego county, N. Y., and said assignment is recorded in the Oswego county clerk's office, in book 103, page 272. The lands and premises described in said mortgage are as follows, to wit:

All that tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Scirela, in the County of Oswego, and being a part of lot No. 12 in the town of Scirela's patent and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a point in the center of the highway, leading north from a Blacksmith shop, at the corner of the union store lot, and running thence westerly on the line of Harvey Burt's land, and lands formerly owned by William Stone, to the north-west corner of a Blacksmith shop formerly owned by said William Stone, thence northerly parallel with said highway sixty (60) feet, thence easterly parallel with said Burt's line to the center of said highway, thence southerly along the center of said highway to the place at beginning, the said lot being the same width front and rear, viz. 60 feet, and the same distance conveyed by Russell Turner and wife to Matilda Porter, by deed bearing date, September 29, 1864.

That there is a power of sale contained in said mortgage, which is recorded therewith, now therefore, by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, default having been made in the payment of the amount of money secured by said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the said mortgage will be foreclosed, and the land and premises hereinafter described will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the law office of N. W. Nutting, 1 Oswego City, Oswego county, N. Y., on the 30th day of April, 1878, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated January 23, 1878.
BENJAMIN C. TURNER, Assignee and owner of mortgage.
N. W. NUTTING, Atty., Oswego, N. Y.

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Are not advertised as "cure-alls," but are specific in the diseases for which they are recommended.

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Investigators of natural science have demonstrated beyond controversy, that throughout the animal kingdom the "fittest" survive, and the only law that vouchsafes thrift and perpetuity. Does not the same principle govern the commercial prosperity of man? An inferior cannot supersede a superior article. By reason of superior merit, Dr. Pierce's Standard Remedies have outlived all others. Their sale in the United States alone exceeds one million dollars per annum, while the amount expected foot up to several hundred thousand more. No business could grow so large and profitable and rest upon any other basis than that of merit.

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Is Alternative, or Blood-Cleansing.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Is Pectoral.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Is a Chologogue, or Liver Stimulant.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Is Tonic.

By reason of its Alternative properties, cures Diseases of the blood and Skin, as Scrofula, or King's Evil; Tumors; Ulcers or Old Sores; Blisters; Pimples; and Eruptions. By virtue of its Pectoral properties, it cures Bronchitis, Throat and Lung Affections; Incipient Consumption; Languishing Coughs; and Chronic Laryngitis. Its Chologogue properties induce an unequalled remedy for Biliousness, Torpid Liver, or "Liver Complaint," and its Tonic properties make it equally efficacious in curing Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, and Dyspepsia.

Where the skin is sallow and covered with blotches and pimples, or where there are scrofulous swellings and affections, a few bottles of Golden Medical Discovery will effect an entire cure. If you feel dull, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on your body, frequent headache, indigestion, and taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternated with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and tongue coated, you are suffering from Biliousness, or "Liver Complaint." In many cases of "Liver Complaint," only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has no equal, as it effects perfect cures, leaving the liver strengthened and healthy.

P. P. P. P.

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Purely Vegetable. No care required while using them.

The "Little Giant" Cathartic, or Maltum in Parvo Physic, scarcely larger than mustard seeds, and are sugar-coated. They remove the necessity of taking drastic cathartics, sickening pills, heretofore so much in use.

As a remedy for Headache, Dizziness, Rush of Blood to the Head, tightness and heaviness of the Head, Taste in Mouth, Gravel, Gout, Rheumatism, Bilious Attacks, Jaundice, Pain in the Kidneys, Highly-colored Urine, and Intestinal Fever, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets are unequalled. Furthermore, I would say that their action is universal, not a gland escaping their sanative impress. Age does not impair the properties of these Pellets, and they are unaltered and uncolored in glass bottles, their virtues being thereby preserved for all time.

That they are always fresh and reliable. This is not the case with those pills which are put up in cheap wooden or pasteboard boxes. The daily use of two Pellets has cured the most obstinate cases of Scrofula, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Erysipelas, Bolls, Blisters, Pimples, Sore Eyes and Eruptions. They are, however, recommended to be taken in connection with the Golden Medical Discovery, in order to secure the best results.

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